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Agenda item 20 (h)

Sustainable development: Harmony with Nature

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Aida **Hodžić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 20 (see A/67/437, para. 2). Action on sub-item (h) was taken at the 30th and 34th meetings, on 21 November and 7 December 2012. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/67/SR.30 and 34).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.37 and Rev.1

2. At the 30th meeting, on 21 November, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia introduced a draft resolution entitled "Harmony with Nature" (A/C.2/67/L.37), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'),

"*Recalling* its resolutions 64/196 of 21 December 2009, 65/164 of 20 December 2010 and 66/204 of 22 December 2011 on Harmony with Nature and its resolution 63/278 of 22 April 2009, by which it designated 22 April as International Mother Earth Day,

* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in 10 parts, under the symbol A/67/437 and Add.1-9.

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"*Recalling also* the 1982 World Charter for Nature,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 64/253 of 23 February 2010, entitled 'International Day of Nowruz', and its resolution 65/309 of 19 July 2011, entitled 'Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development',

"*Taking note* of the interactive dialogue of the General Assembly on Harmony with Nature, which was held on 18 April 2012 to commemorate International Mother Earth Day by discussing the scientific findings on how human activities are affecting the Earth system,

"*Noting* the first Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, hosted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in Cochabamba from 20 to 22 April 2010,

"*Recalling* the outcome document entitled 'The future we want' of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,

"*Expressing concern* about documented environmental degradation and the negative impact on nature resulting from human activity, and recognizing the need to strengthen scientific knowledge on the effects of human activities on the Earth system,

"*Recognizing* that gross domestic product was not designed as an indicator for measuring environmental degradation resulting from human activity and the need to overcome this limitation with regard to sustainable development and the work carried out in this regard,

"*Recognizing also* the uneven availability of statistical basic data under the three pillars of sustainable development and the need to improve their quality and quantity,

"*Reaffirming* that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development and that all countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,

"*Recognizing* that many ancient civilizations and indigenous peoples' cultures have a rich history of understanding the symbiotic connection between human beings and nature that fosters a mutually beneficial relationship,

"*Recognizing also* the work undertaken by civil society, academia and scientists in regard to signalling the precariousness of life on Earth, as well as their efforts to devise more sustainable models for production and consumption,

"*Considering* that sustainable development is a holistic concept that requires the strengthening of interdisciplinary linkages in the different branches of knowledge,

"1. *Takes note* of the third report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature;

"2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene, at the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, an interactive dialogue, to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day on 22 April 2013, with the participation of Member States, United Nations organizations, independent experts and other stakeholders, to continue discussing the scientific findings on how human activities are affecting the Earth system;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for the participation of independent experts in the interactive dialogue to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day on 22 April 2013, and invites Member States and other relevant stakeholders to consider contributing to this fund;

"4. *Welcomes* the launching of the Harmony with Nature website, on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, by the Secretariat of the Conference and the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and, further, invites the Division to maintain and expand the website by gathering information and contributions on ideas and activities that promote a holistic approach to sustainable development in harmony with nature and that are being undertaken to advance the integration of scientific interdisciplinary work, including success stories on the use of traditional knowledge;

"5. *Recognizes* that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that 'Mother Earth' is a common expression in a number of countries and regions, notes that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development, and also recognizes that, in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature;

"6. *Encourages* all countries and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to develop and strengthen the quality and quantity of basic statistical data on the three pillars of sustainable development, and invites the international community and the pertinent bodies of the United Nations system to assist the efforts of developing countries by providing capacity-building and technical support;

"7. *Invites* the relevant entities of the United Nations system to work with other relevant actors, including non-governmental organizations, experts and the academic community, as appropriate, both to identify new ways and means to overcome the limitations of gross domestic product with regard to sustainable development and to better measure the environmental degradation resulting from human activity;

"8. *Recognizes* the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product in order to better inform policy decisions, and in this regard requests the United Nations Statistical Commission, in consultation with relevant United Nations system entities and other relevant

organizations, to launch a programme of work in this area, building on existing initiatives;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution, as an input for the elaboration of the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

"10. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question at its sixty-eighth session under the item entitled 'Harmony with Nature'."

3. At its 34th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Harmony with Nature" (A/C.2/67/L.37/Rev.1), submitted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Subsequently, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Georgia and Ukraine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (see A/C.2/67/SR.34).

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia made a statement, in the course of which he orally corrected the draft resolution.

6. Also at the 34th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.37/Rev.1, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 7).

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Harmony with Nature

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5]

Recalling its resolutions 64/196 of 21 December 2009, 65/164 of 20 December 2010 and 66/204 of 22 December 2011 on Harmony with Nature and its resolution 63/278 of 22 April 2009, by which it designated 22 April as International Mother Earth Day,

Recalling also the 1982 World Charter for Nature,[6]

Recalling further its resolution 64/253 of 23 February 2010, entitled "International Day of Nowruz", and its resolution 65/309 of 19 July 2011, entitled "Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development",

Taking note of the interactive dialogue of the General Assembly on Harmony with Nature, which was held on 18 April 2012, to commemorate International Mother Earth Day by discussing the scientific findings on the impacts of human activities on the functioning of the Earth system,

Noting the first Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, hosted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in Cochabamba from 20 to 22 April 2010,[7]

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[8]

Expressing concern about documented environmental degradation, increasing frequency and severity of natural disasters, the negative impact on nature resulting from human activity, and recognizing the need to strengthen scientific knowledge on

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 37/7, annex.

[7] See A/64/777, annexes I and II.

[8] Resolution 66/288, annex.

the effects of human activities on the Earth ecosystems, with the aim of promoting and ensuring an equitable, balanced and sustainable relationship with the Earth,

Recognizing that gross domestic product was not designed as an indicator for measuring environmental degradation resulting from human activity and the need to overcome this limitation with regard to sustainable development and the work carried out in this regard,

Recognizing also the uneven availability of basic statistical data under the three pillars of sustainable development and the need to improve their quality and quantity,

Reaffirming that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development and that all countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,

Recognizing that many ancient civilizations and indigenous cultures have a rich history of understanding the symbiotic connection between human beings and nature that fosters a mutually beneficial relationship,

Recognizing also the work undertaken by civil society, academia and scientists in regard to signalling the precariousness of life on Earth, as well as their efforts to devise more sustainable models for production and consumption,

Considering that sustainable development is a holistic concept that requires the strengthening of interdisciplinary linkages in the different branches of knowledge,

1. *Takes note* of the third report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature;[9]

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene, at the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly, an interactive dialogue, to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day on 22 April 2013, with the participation of Member States, United Nations organizations, independent experts and other stakeholders, to advance discussions on economic approaches, in the context of sustainable development, to further a more ethical basis for the relationship between humanity and the Earth;

3. *Recalls* its resolutions requesting the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for the participation of independent experts in the interactive dialogue to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day, and in this regard invites Member States and other relevant stakeholders to consider contributing to this trust fund;

4. *Welcomes* the launching of the Harmony with Nature website on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development by the secretariat of the Conference and the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue making use of the existing website maintained by the

[9] A/67/317.

Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs by gathering information and contributions on ideas and activities to promote a holistic approach to sustainable development in harmony with nature being undertaken to advance the integration of scientific interdisciplinary work, including success stories on the use of traditional knowledge and on existing national legislation;

5. *Recognizes* that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that "Mother Earth" is a common expression in a number of countries and regions, and that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development, and convinced that, in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature;

6. *Calls for* holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development that will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystems;

7. *Encourages* all countries and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to develop and strengthen the quality and quantity of basic statistical data on the three pillars of sustainable development, and invites the international community and the pertinent bodies of the United Nations system to assist the efforts of developing countries by providing capacity-building and technical support;

8. *Recognizes* the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product in order to better inform policy decisions, and in this regard recalls the request made to the United Nations Statistical Commission, in paragraph 38 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,[8] that the Commission, in consultation with relevant entities of the United Nations system and other relevant organizations, launch a programme of work in this area, building on existing initiatives;

9. *Underlines*, in this regard, the need to expedite the launch of this programme of work;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-eighth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, to be included also as an input for the discussion of the post-2015 development agenda, taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session under the item entitled "Sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Harmony with Nature".

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 20 (i)

Sustainable development: promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Aida **Hodžić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 20 (see A/67/437, para. 2). Action on sub-item (i) was taken at the 29th and 33rd meetings, on 15 November and 5 December 2012. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 33).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.26 and A/C.2/67/L.52

2. At the 29th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy" (A/C.2/67/L.26), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999 and 55/205 of 20 December 2000, and recalling also its resolutions 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007, 64/206 of 21 December 2009 and 66/206 of 22 December 2011 on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy and its resolution 65/151 of 20 December 2010 on the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 10 parts, under the symbol A/67/437 and Add.1-9.

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"*Recalling also* its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

"*Reaffirming* the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation') and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled 'The future we want',

"*Recalling* the high-level event on sustainable energy for all, which took place on 24 September 2012 during its sixty-seventh session,

"*Concerned* that lack of access to energy and to modern energy services have a direct impact on efforts towards the achievement of poverty eradication, the greatest global challenge, as well as the achievement of Millennium Development Goals in the developing world,

"*Deeply concerned* that over 3 billion people in developing countries rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating, that 1.4 billion people are without electricity and that, even when energy services are available, millions of poor people are unable to pay for them,

"*Emphasizing* that the increased use and promotion of new and renewable sources of energy for sustainable development, including solar-thermal, photovoltaic, biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, ocean and geothermal forms, could make a significant contribution towards the achievement of sustainable development and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Emphasizing also* the need to take urgent action to mobilize the provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely manner, as well as the transfer of technology to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources, in particular new and renewable sources of energy,

"*Noting* the work of the International Renewable Energy Agency, which aims at promoting the diffusion and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy,

"*Highlighting* the importance of empowering developing countries as a way to achieve the rapid expansion of renewable energy worldwide,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Stresses* the need to increase the share of new and renewable sources of energy in the global energy mix, in accordance with national circumstances and capacities, with the primary objective of achieving universal access to energy for all;

"3. *Recognizes* that the current share of new and renewable sources of energy in the global energy supply remains low owing to high costs and lack of access to appropriate technologies, and calls for action to achieve the economic viability of new and renewable sources of energy through enhanced research and development support, along with appropriate policy initiatives and investments at the national and international levels, with Governments

working in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, in accordance with their national priorities and objectives;

"4. *Calls upon* Governments to take further action to mobilize the provision of financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and the diffusion of new and existing environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as set out in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), for all sources of energy, in particular new and renewable sources of energy;

"5. *Emphasizes* the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources for sustainable development, and takes into consideration the diversity of situations, national policies and specific needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

"6. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy resources, the more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which, over the longer term, could meet the growing need for energy services to achieve sustainable development;

"7. *Calls upon* Member States to galvanize efforts to make universal access to energy a priority for eradicating poverty and improving the quality of life, reducing inequality and curbing environmental risks in accordance with national priorities;

"8. *Encourages* the development of appropriate technologies, through enhanced research and development, that result in the most rapid reduction of the cost of new and renewable sources of energy and increase the competitiveness of those technologies;

"9. *Reiterates its call* for all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors to prioritize investment on concessional and soft terms to developing countries, for research and production, in the new and renewable energy sector;

"10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the mobilization of financial resources in a stable and predictable manner, and technology transfer and technical assistance in the area of new and renewable sources of energy;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

"12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled 'Sustainable development', the sub-item entitled 'Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy'."

3. At its 33rd meeting, on 5 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy"

(A/C.2/67/L.52), submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.26.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.52 had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at the same meeting, the facilitator of the draft resolution, Candida Novak Hornakova (Czech Republic), orally corrected the draft resolution (see A/C.2/67/SR.33).

6. Also at its 33rd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.52, as orally corrected (see para. 8).

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.52, draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.26 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999 and 55/205 of 20 December 2000, and recalling also its resolutions 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007, 64/206 of 21 December 2009 and 66/206 of 22 December 2011 on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, and also its resolution 65/151 of 20 December 2010 on the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

Recalling also its resolution 55/2 of 8 December 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome[1] and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[2]

Reaffirming the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[3] and of Agenda 21,[4] and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[5] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[6]

Recalling the high-level event on Sustainable Energy for All, which was held at its sixty-seventh session and which focused on access to energy, energy efficiency and renewable energies,

Concerned that lack of access to energy and sustainable modern energy services is an important factor that directly affects efforts towards poverty eradication, the greatest global challenge facing the world today, and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the developing world,

Deeply concerned that 2.6 billion people in developing countries rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating, that 1.3 billion people are without electricity and that, even when energy services are available, millions of poor people are unable to pay for them,

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[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] Resolution 65/1.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.

Emphasizing that the increased use and promotion of new and renewable sources of energy for sustainable development could make a significant contribution towards the achievement of sustainable development and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing also the need to take further action to mobilize the provision of adequate financial resources of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely manner, as well as the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the provision of the efficient and wider use of energy sources, in particular new and renewable sources of energy,

Reaffirming that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing the need for the creation of an enabling environment at all levels for investment and sustained financing,

Taking note with appreciation of the work of the International Renewable Energy Agency, which is aimed at promoting the widespread and increased adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy,

Highlighting the importance of the empowerment of developing countries as the way to achieve a rapid expansion of renewable energy worldwide,

Stressing the need for a coherent, integrated approach to energy issues and the promotion of synergies across the global energy agenda for sustainable development, with a focus on eradicating poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;[7]

2. *Decides* to declare the decade 2014-2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, to be promoted through all sources of energy, mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, a report on the Decade of Sustainable Energy for All for submission to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

4. *Stresses* the need to increase the share of new and renewable sources of energy in the global energy mix as an important contribution to achieving universal access to sustainable modern energy services, and recognizes that the activities of countries in broader energy-related matters are prioritized according to their specific challenges, capacities and circumstances, including their energy mix;

5. *Emphasizes* that improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy, and cleaner and energy-efficient technologies are important for sustainable development;

6. *Recognizes* that the current share of new and renewable sources of energy in the global energy supply is still low owing to, among other factors, high costs and lack of access to appropriate technologies, and calls for action to achieve economic

[7] Reports of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All, 2012 (A/67/314) and on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (A/67/318).

viability of new and renewable sources of energy through enhanced research and development support along with appropriate policy initiatives and investments at the national and international levels, with Governments working in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector;

7. *Calls upon* Governments to take further action to mobilize the provision of financial resources, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and the diffusion of new and existing environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;[5]

8. *Encourages* efforts by Governments aimed at creating and developing an enabling environment at all levels to ensure the promotion and use of new and renewable sources of energy;

9. *Emphasizes* the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources for sustainable development, and takes into consideration the diversity of situations, national policies and specific needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

10. *Reaffirms its determination* to act to make sustainable energy for all a reality;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of giving appropriate consideration to energy issues in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

12. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to galvanize efforts to make universal access to sustainable modern energy services a priority, as such services contribute to poverty eradication, improve the quality of life, reduce inequality, save lives, improve health and help to provide for basic human needs, as well as curb environmental risks, including those associated with climate change, and stresses that these services are essential to social inclusion and gender equality;

14. *Encourages* the development of viable market-oriented strategies that could result in the most rapid reduction in the cost of new and renewable sources of energy and increase the competitiveness of those technologies, including through the adoption, as appropriate, of public policies for research, development and market deployment;

15. *Reiterates its call upon* all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions and non-governmental organizations, to continue to support, as appropriate, efforts aimed at the development of the energy sector in developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the basis of environment-friendly new and renewable sources of energy of demonstrated viability, while taking fully into account the development structure of energy-based economies of developing countries, and to

assist in the attainment of the levels of investment necessary to expand energy supplies, including beyond urban areas;

16. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the mobilization of financial resources, in a stable and predictable manner, and technical assistance, and to enhance the effectiveness and the full utilization of existing international funds for the effective implementation of national and regional high-priority projects in the area of new and renewable sources of energy;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account, inter alia, the initiatives taken by Member States and international organizations to create an enabling environment at all levels for the promotion and use of new and renewable energy, including measures to improve access to such technologies;

18. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to promote renewable energy and related sustainable practices in all United Nations facilities around the world, from within existing resources;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy".